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50X1-HUM

COUNTRY China

DATE OF  
INFORMATION 1951

SUBJECT Political; Military - Local unrest

DATE DIST. 3 DEC 1951

HOW  
PUBLISHED Daily newspapersWHERE  
PUBLISHED Sian

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE  
PUBLISHED 29, 31 Mar 1951

LANGUAGE Chinese

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

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SOURCE Ch'un-chung Jih-pao.

CHAO AND MA GITE DISQUIETING EFFECTS  
OF KOREAN WAR AND INCH'ON LANDINGS

[Chao Shou-shan, Chairman, Tsinghai People's Government, included the following points in his report to the Third Session, Northwest Military and Administrative Committee. No date was given.]

A systematic propaganda campaign against the criminal acts of US imperialism was opened throughout Tsinghai at the end of May 1950 in response to conditions existing at the time. By the end of September, 456,305 persons, representing roughly one third of the population of Tsinghai, had signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal.

When the Americans landed at Inch'on, counterrevolutionary elements spread rumors that the "weather would change" [pien-t'ien, a common phrase connoting a change in the general political scene] and caused considerable unrest among the people. Bandit counterrevolutionaries, collaborating with international spies, believed that the third world war had come and that the time was ripe for an offensive. Some cadres wanted to return to their homes; others discarded their uniforms to assume civilian dress.

To discredit the rumors, we employed all sorts of propaganda methods, including mass meetings for the discussion of rent reduction, grain-collection drives, and the campaign to suppress counterrevolutionaries. In a great suppression movement, we wiped out the Wu-lung Battalion, numbering 600, of the Anti-Communist Salvation Army and exposed organizations of the Northwest Revolutionary Society. We also rounded up agents from Hong Kong and Taiwan and executed 35 key counterrevolutionaries. These measures and the news that the Chinese Volunteers and Korean People's Army had reoccupied P'yongyang restored the people's confidence and dispelled the fear that the "weather would change."

[Ma Ming-fang, Chairman, Shensi People's Government, made the following remarks in his report to the Third Session, Northwest Military and Administrative Committee. No date was given.]

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When the provincial government was established, some 30,000 bandit groups were active. By the end of May 1950, the major groups had been practically annihilated. However, since the outbreak of the Korean War, the bandits have become active again. They have raided government warehouses, interrupted communications, attacked hsien, ch'u, and hsiaang governments, and murdered government workers and civilians. Social order has now been restored, through a series of full-scale military campaigns against bandits in the border region, where plots have been exposed, counterrevolutionaries have been executed, and vast quantities of arms, munitions, telecommunications facilities, and documents have been captured. The remaining 500 bandits, operating in small groups, will be annihilated within the coming few months.

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